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**NEW CONTINUATION, DIVISIONAL, CIP
APPLICATION REQUEST TRANSMITTAL
(37 CFR §1.53(b))**

Docket No. N0003/7000C2

CERTIFICATE OF EXPRESS MAILING

"Express Mail" mailing label number: **EL401821618US**
Date of Deposit: **September 29, 1999**

I hereby certify that the following Correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.10 on the date indicated above in an envelope addressed to Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Box Patent Application, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Frances M. Cunningham
Frances M. Cunningham

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box Patent Application
Washington, D.C. 20231

This is a request for a filing of a ☒ continuation ☐ divisional ☐ continuation-in-part (CIP) utility patent application under 37 CFR §1.53(b) of the following prior non-provisional application:

Applicant: Glenn W. Hutton, et al.
Serial No: 08/533,115
Filed: September 25, 1995
For: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ESTABLISHING POINT-TO-POINT COMMUNICATIONS OVER A COMPUTER NETWORK
Examiner: R. H. Rinehart
Art Unit: 2756

The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied herewith, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. (Note: this incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.)

Enclosures

- 38** Pages of specification, including claims and abstract.
6 Sheets of formal drawings.
☐ New oath or declaration.
☒ Copy of a declaration from a prior application is enclosed 37 C.F.R. §1.63(d).
☒ Preliminary amendment
☐ Other

Assignments

- ☒ Assignments have been filed in a prior application.
☐ A new assignment is enclosed.

Information Disclosure Statements

- ☐ PTO-1449 Form is enclosed.
☐ Copies of IDS citations enclosed.

Small Entity

- ☐ Status as a small entity was claimed in a prior nonprovisional application and such status is still proper and desired.
☐ Statement(s) that this is a filing by a small entity under 37 CFR §1.9 and §1.27 is (are) enclosed.
☒ Small entity status is no longer claimed.

Fees

Claims After Entry of Preliminary Amendment					
	Claims Filed	Basic Fee Allowance	Number of Extra Claims	Rate	Fees Due
Basic Fee 37 CFR §1.16(a)					\$760.00
Total Claims (37 CFR §1.16(c))	15	- 20 =	0 X	\$18.00 =	\$ 0.00
Independent Claims (37 CFR §1.16(b))	3	- 3 =	0 X	\$78.00 =	\$ 0.00
Reduction by 50% for filing by small entity					\$ 0.00
Assignment Recording Fee					\$ 0.00
Total Filing Fee					<u>\$ 760.00</u>

Payment

- ☒ Check in the amount of the filing fee.
☐ Charge Account No. 02-3038 in the amount of the filing fee. A duplicate of this transmittal sheet is attached.

Authorization to Charge Additional Fees

- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees under 37 C.F.R. §1.16, §1.17 and §1.18 required by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to Account No. 02-3038.

Authorization to Charge Additional Fees

- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees under 37 C.F.R. §1.16, §1.17 and §1.18 required by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to Account No. 02-3038.

Proof of Receipt

- ☒ Return receipt postcard is enclosed.

Power of Attorney

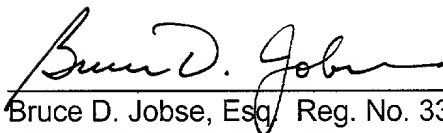
- ☐ A new power of attorney is enclosed.
☐ A Statement of Assignee under 37 C.F.R. §3.73(b) is enclosed.

New Correspondence Address

- ☒ Please address all correspondence to Bruce D. Jobse, Esq. at the address of customer no.

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Date: 9/29/99

Bruce D. Jobse, Esq. Reg. No. 33,518

KUDIRKA & JOBSE, LLP

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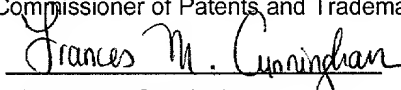
Tel: (617) 367-4600 Fax: (617) 367-4656

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT		Docket No. N0003/7000C2
Applicant:	Glenn W. Hutton, et al.	
Serial No.	Not Yet Assigned	
Filed:	Herewith	
For:	METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ESTABLISHING POINT-TO-POINT COMMUNICATIONS OVER A COMPUTER NETWORK	
Examiner:	Not Yet Assigned	
Art Unit:	Not Yet Assigned	

CERTIFICATE OF EXPRESS MAILING

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Frances M. Cunningham

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Before conducting examination of the above-identified application, please enter the following amendments and consider the following remarks:

In the specification:

Page 1, line 1, after the title, please insert the following:

-- Related Applications--

This application is a continuation application of allowed U.S. Patent Application 08/533,115, filed September 25, 1995, by Glenn W. Hutton et al. and entitled POINT-TO-POINT INTERNET PROTOCOL--.

Page 1, line 20, after "interfacing" insert --to--.

Page 2, line 13, change "XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX" to --XXX.XXX.XXX--;

line 14, change "XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX.10" to --XXX.XXX.XXX.10--;

line 15, change "XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX.11" to --XXX.XXX.XXX.11--;

line 15, change "XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX.12" to --XXX.XXX.XXX.12--;

Page 6, line 11, change "Internet Telephone Company" to --NetSpeak

Corporation, Boca Raton, FL--;

Page 6, line 17, change "are" to --may be-- ;

Page 6, line 18, change "by" to --to--.

Page 7, line 2, after "Inc.," insert --Mountain View, CA,--;

Page 7, line 6, change "read-only" to --random access--;

Page 7, line 14, change "other" to --another--.

Page 7, line 20, change "are" to --may be-- ;

Page 9, line 6, change "4-5" to --5-6--;

Page 9, line 12, after "corporation" insert --Redmond, WA,--;

Page 9, line 15, after "CORPORATION," insert --Boca Raton, FL--.

Page 11, line 10, change "2³²" to --32-bit--.

Page 12, line 17, change "the connection server 26" to --a connection service provider--.

Page 13, line 6, change "the connection server 26" to --a connection service provider--.

Page 19, line 13, change "point to-point" to --point-to-point--;

In the Drawings:

Applicants submit herewith formal drawings of Figures 1-9.

In the Claims:

Please cancel claims 6, 17-20, without prejudice.

Remarks

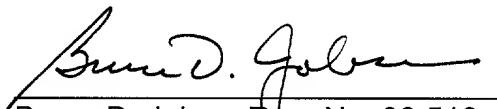
Prior to examining the above-identified application on the merits, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to enter the enclosed Preliminary Amendment. Applicant has made minor changes to the specification for greater clarity similar to those made in the parent application. No new matter is believed added to the application by the above amendments.

Applicants believe this application is in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is respectfully requested. If the Examiner has any questions

regarding this amendment or the application in general he is invited to call the Applicants' attorney at the number listed below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any other fees under 37 C.F.R. §1.16 and 1.17 that may be required, or credit any overpayment, to our Deposit Account No. 02-3038.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bruce D. Jobse", written over a horizontal line.

Bruce D. Jobse, Reg. No. 33,518
KUDIRKA & JOBSE, LLP
Two Center Plaza
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 367-4600

POINT-TO-POINT INTERNET PROTOCOLBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION1. Field of the Invention

This disclosure relates to network communication
5 protocols, and in particular to a point-to-point protocol
for use with the Internet.

2. Description of the Related Art

The increased popularity of on-line services such
as AMERICA ONLINE™, COMPUSERVE®, and other services such as
10 Internet gateways have spurred applications to provide
multimedia, including video and voice clips, to online
users. An example of an online voice clip application is
VOICE E-MAIL FOR WINCIM and VOICE E-MAIL FOR AMERICA
ONLINE™, available from Bonzi Software, as described in
15 "Simple Utilities Send Voice E-Mail Online", MULTIMEDIA
WORLD, VOL. 2, NO. 9, August 1995, p. 52. Using such Voice
E-Mail software, a user may create an audio message to be
sent to a predetermined E-mail address specified by the
user.

20 Generally, devices interfacing the Internet and
other online services may communicate with each other upon
establishing respective device addresses. One type of
device address is the Internet Protocol (IP) address, which
acts as a pointer to the device associated with the IP

address. A typical device may have a Serial Line Internet Protocol or Point-to-Point Protocol (SLIP/PPP) account with a permanent IP address for receiving e-mail, voicemail, and the like over the Internet. E-mail and voicemail is
5 generally intended to convey text, audio, etc., with any routing information such as an IP address and routing headers generally being considered an artifact of the communication, or even gibberish to the recipient.

Devices such as a host computer or server of a
10 company may include multiple modems for connection of users to the Internet, with a temporary IP address allocated to each user. For example, the host computer may have a general IP address "XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX", and each user may be allocated a successive IP address of XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX.10,
15 XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX.11, XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX.12, etc. Such temporary IP addresses may be reassigned or recycled to the users, for example, as each user is successively connected to an outside party. For example, a host computer of a company may support a maximum of 254 IP addresses which are pooled
20 and shared between devices connected to the host computer.

Permanent IP addresses of users and devices accessing the Internet readily support point-to-point communications of voice and video signals over the Internet. For example, realtime video teleconferencing has been
25 implemented using dedicated IP addresses and mechanisms

known as reflectors. Due to the dynamic nature of temporary IP addresses of some devices accessing the Internet, point-to-point communications in realtime of voice and video have been generally difficult to attain.

5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A point-to-point Internet protocol is disclosed which exchanges Internet Protocol (IP) addresses between processing units to establish a point-to-point communication link between the processing units through the Internet.

10 A first point-to-point Internet protocol is disclosed which includes the steps of:

(a) storing in a database a respective IP address of a set of processing units that have an on-line status with respect to the Internet;

15 (b) transmitting a query from a first processing unit to a connection server to determine the on-line status of a second processing unit; and

(c) retrieving the IP address of the second unit from the database using the connection server, in response
20 to the determination of a positive on-line status of the second processing unit, for establishing a point-to-point communication link between the first and second processing units through the Internet.

A second point-to-point Internet protocol is disclosed, which includes the steps of:

(a) transmitting an E-mail signal, including a first IP address, from a first processing unit;

5 (b) processing the E-mail signal through the Internet to deliver the E-mail signal to a second processing unit; and

(c) transmitting a second IP address to the first processing unit for establishing a point-to-point
10 communication link between the first and second processing units through the Internet.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features of the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol and system will become more readily
15 apparent and may be better understood by referring to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment of the present invention, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, where:

FIG. 1 illustrates, in block diagram format, a
20 system for the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol;

FIG. 2 illustrates, in block diagram format, the system using a secondary point-to-point Internet protocol;

FIG. 3 illustrates, in block diagram format, the system of FIGS. 1-2 with the point-to-point Internet
25 protocol established;

FIG. 4 is another block diagram of the system of FIGS. 1-2 with audio communications being conducted;

FIG. 5 illustrates a display screen for a processing unit;

5 FIG. 6 illustrates another display screen for a processing unit;

FIG. 7 illustrates a flowchart of the initiation of the point-to-point Internet protocols;

FIG. 8 illustrates a flowchart of the performance of the primary point-to-point Internet protocols; and

FIG. 9 illustrates a flowchart of the performance of the secondary point-to-point Internet protocol.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now in specific detail to the drawings, with like reference numerals identifying similar or identical elements, as shown in FIG. 1, the present disclosure describes a point-to-point Internet protocol and system 10 for using such a protocol.

In an exemplary embodiment, the system 10 includes a first processing unit 12 for sending at least a voice signal from a first user to a second user. The first processing unit 12 includes a processor 14, a memory 16, an input device 18, and an output device 20. The output device 20 includes at least one modem capable of, for example, 14.4 kbaud communications and operatively connected via wired

and/or wireless communication connections to the Internet. One skilled in the art would understand that the input device 18 may be implemented at least in part by the modem of the output device 20 to allow input signals from the communication connections to be received. The second processing unit 22 may have a processor, memory, and input and output devices, including at least one modem and associated communication connections, as described above for the first processing unit 12. In an exemplary embodiment, each of the processing units 12, 22 may be a WEBPHONE™ unit, available from INTERNET TELEPHONE COMPANY, capable of operating the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol and system 10, as described herein.

The first processing unit 12 and the second processing unit 22 are operatively connected to the Internet 24 by communication devices and software known in the art. The processing units 12, 22 are operatively interconnected through the Internet 24 by a connection server 26, and may also be operatively connected to a mail server 28 associated with the Internet 24.

The connection server 26 includes a processor 30, a timer 32 for generating timestamps, and a memory such as a database 34 for storing, for example, E-mail and Internet Protocol (IP) addresses of logged-in units. In an exemplary

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embodiment, the connection server 26 may be a SPARC 5 server or a SPARC 20 server, available from SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC., having a central processing unit (CPU) as processor 30 operating an operating system (OS) such as UNIX and
5 providing timing operations such as maintaining the timer 32, a hard drive or fixed drive as well as dynamic read-only memory (DRAM) for storing the database 34, and a keyboard and display and/or other input and output devices (not shown in FIG. 1). The database 34 may be an SQL database
10 available from ORACLE or INFOMIX.

In an exemplary embodiment, the mail server 28 may be a Post Office Protocol (POP) Version 3 mail server including a processor, memory, and stored programs operating in a UNIX environment, or alternatively other OS, to process
15 E-mail capabilities between processing units and devices over the Internet 24.

The first processing unit 12 may operate the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol by a computer program described hereinbelow in conjunction with FIG. 6,
20 which are implemented from compiled and/or interpreted source code in the C++ programming language and which may be downloaded to the first processing unit 12 from an external computer. The operating computer program may be stored in the memory 16, which may include about 8 MB RAM and/or a
25 hard or fixed drive having about 8 MB. Alternatively, the

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source code may be implemented in the first processing unit 12 as firmware, as an erasable read only memory (EPROM), etc. It is understood that one skilled in the art would be able to use programming languages other than C++ to
5 implement the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol and system 10.

The processor 14 receives input commands and data from a first user associated with the first processing unit 12 through the input device 18, which may be an input port
10 connected by a wired, optical, or a wireless connection for electromagnetic transmissions, or alternatively may be transferable storage media, such as floppy disks, magnetic tapes, compact disks, or other storage media including the input data from the first user.

15 The input device 18 may include a user interface (not shown) having, for example, at least one button actuated by the user to input commands to select from a plurality of operating modes to operate the first processing unit 12. In alternative embodiments, the input device 18
20 may include a keyboard, a mouse, a touch screen, and/or a data reading device such as a disk drive for receiving the input data from input data files stored in storage media such as a floppy disk or, for example, an 8 mm storage tape. The input device 18 may alternatively include connections to

other computer systems to receive the input commands and data therefrom.

The first processing unit 12 may include a visual interface as the output device 20 for use in conjunction with the input device 18 and embodied as one of the screens illustrated by the examples shown in FIGS. 4-5 and discussed below. It is also understood that alternative input devices may be used in conjunction with alternative output devices to receive commands and data from the user, such as keyboards, mouse devices, and graphical user interfaces (GUI) such as WINDOWS™ 3.1 available from MICROSOFT™ Corporation executed by the processor 14 using, for example, DOS 5.0. One skilled in the art would understand that other operating systems and GUIs, such as OS/2 and OS/2 WARP, available from IBM CORPORATION, may be used. Other alternative input devices may include microphones and/or telephone handsets for receiving audio voice data and commands, with the first processing unit 12 including speech or voice recognition devices, dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) based devices, and/or software known in the art to accept voice data and commands and to operate the first processing unit 12.

In addition, either of the first processing unit 12 and the second processing unit 22 may be implemented in a

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personal digital assistant (PDA) providing modem and E-mail capabilities and Internet access, with the PDA providing the input/output screens for mouse interaction or for touchscreen activation as shown, for example, in FIGS. 4-5, as a combination of the input device 18 and output device 20.

For clarity of explanation, the illustrative embodiment of the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol and system 10 is presented as having individual functional blocks, which may include functional blocks labelled as "processor" and "processing unit". The functions represented by these blocks may be provided through the use of either shared or dedicated hardware, including, but not limited to, hardware capable of executing software. For example, the functions of each of the processors and processing units presented herein may be provided by a shared processor or by a plurality of individual processors. Moreover, the use of the functional blocks with accompanying labels herein is not to be construed to refer exclusively to hardware capable of executing software. Illustrative embodiments may include digital signal processor (DSP) hardware, such as the AT&T DSP16 or DSP32C, read-only memory (ROM) for storing software performing the operations discussed below, and random access memory (RAM) for storing DSP results. Very large scale integration (VLSI) hardware

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embodiments, as well as custom VLSI circuitry in combination with a general purpose DSP circuit, may also be provided.

Any and all of these embodiments may be deemed to fall within the meaning of the labels for the functional blocks

5 as used herein.

The processing units 12, 22 are capable of placing calls and connecting to other processing units connected to the Internet 24, for example, via dialup SLIP/PPP lines. In an exemplary embodiment, each processing unit assigns an
10 unsigned long session number, for example, a 2^{32} bit long sequence in a *.ini file for each call. Each call may be assigned a successive session number in sequence, which may be used by the respective processing unit to associate the call with one of the SLIP/PPP lines, to associate a
15 <ConnectOK> response signal with a <ConnectRequest> signal, and to allow for multiplexing and demultiplexing of inbound and outbound conversations on conference lines.

For callee (or called) processing units with fixed IP addresses, the caller (or calling) processing unit may
20 open a "socket", i.e. a file handle or address indicating where data is to be sent, and transmit a <Call> command to establish communication with the callee utilizing, for example, datagram services such as Internet Standard network layering as well as transport layering, which may include a

Transport Control Protocol (TCP) or a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) on top of the IP. Typically, a processing unit having a fixed IP address may maintain at least one open socket and a called processing unit waits for a <Call> command to
5 assign the open socket to the incoming signal. If all lines are in use, the callee processing unit sends a BUSY signal or message to the caller processing unit.

As shown in FIG. 1, the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol and system 10 operate when a callee
10 processing unit does not have a fixed or predetermined IP address. In the exemplary embodiment and without loss of generality, the first processing unit 12 is the caller processing unit and the second processing unit 22 is the called processing unit.

15 When either of processing units 12, 22 logs on to the Internet via a dial-up connection, the respective unit is provided a dynamically allocated IP address by the connection server 26.

Upon the first user initiating the point-to-point
20 Internet protocol when the first user is logged on to the Internet 24, the first processing unit 12 automatically transmits its associated E-mail address and its dynamically allocated IP address to the connection server 26. The connection server 26 then stores these addresses in the
25 database 34 and timestamps the stored addresses using timer

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32. The first user operating the first processing unit 12 is thus established in the database 34 as an active on-line party available for communication using the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol. Similarly, a second user
5 operating the second processing unit 22, upon connection to the Internet 24 through the connection server 26, is processed by the connection server 26 to be established in the database 34 as an active on-line party.

The connection server 26 may use the timestamps to
10 update the status of each processing unit; for example, after 2 hours, so that the on-line status information stored in the database 34 is relatively current. Other predetermined time periods, such as a default value of 24 hours, may be configured by a systems operator.

15 The first user with the first processing unit 12 initiates a call using, for example, a Send command and/or a command to speeddial an NTH stored number, which may be labelled [SND] and [SPD][N], respectively, by the input device 18 and/or the output device 20, such as shown in
20 FIGS. 5-6. In response to either the Send or speeddial commands, the first processing unit 12 retrieves from memory 16 a stored E-mail address of the callee corresponding to the NTH stored number. Alternatively, the first user may directly enter the E-mail address of the callee.

The first processing unit 12 then sends a query, including the E-mail address of the callee, to the connection server 26. The connection server 26 then searches the database 34 to determine whether the callee is
5 logged-in by finding any stored information corresponding to the callee's E-mail address indicating that the callee is active and on-line. If the callee is active and on-line, the connection server 26 then performs the primary point-to-point Internet protocol; i.e. the IP address of the callee
10 is retrieved from the database 34 and sent to the first processing unit 12. The first processing unit 12 may then directly establish the point-to-point Internet communications with the callee using the IP address of the callee.

15 If the callee is not on-line when the connection server 26 determines the callee's status, the connection server 26 sends an OFF-LINE signal or message to the first processing unit 12. The first processing unit 12 may also display a message such as "Called Party Off-Line" to the
20 first user.

When a user logs off or goes off-line from the Internet 24, the connection server 26 updates the status of the user in the database 34; for example, by removing the user's information, or by flagging the user as being off-
25 line. The connection server 26 may be instructed to update

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the user's information in the database 34 by an off-line message, such as a data packet, sent automatically from the processing unit of the user prior to being disconnected from the connection server 26. Accordingly, an off-line user is
5 effectively disabled from making and/or receiving point-to-point Internet communications.

As shown in FIGS. 2-4, the disclosed secondary point-to-point Internet protocol may be used as an alternative to the primary point-to-point Internet protocol
10 described above, for example, if the connection server 26 is non-responsive, inoperative, and/or unable to perform the primary point-to-point Internet protocol, as a non-responsive condition. Alternatively, the disclosed secondary point-to-point Internet protocol may be used
15 independent of the primary point-to-point Internet protocol. In the disclosed secondary point-to-point Internet protocol, the first processing unit 12 sends a <ConnectRequest> message via E-mail over the Internet 24 to the mail server 28. The E-mail including the <ConnectRequest> message may
20 have, for example, the subject

[*wp#XXXXXXXX#nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn#emailAddr]

where nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn is the current (i.e. temporary or permanent) IP address of the first user, and XXXXXXXX is a session number, which may be unique and associated with the

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request of the first user to initiate point-to-point communication with the second user.

As described above, the first processing unit 12 may send the <ConnectRequest> message in response to an unsuccessful attempt to perform the primary point-to-point Internet protocol. Alternatively, the first processing unit 12 may send the <ConnectRequest> message in response to the first user initiating a SEND command or the like.

After the <ConnectRequest> message via E-mail is sent, the first processing unit 12 opens a socket and waits to detect a response from the second processing unit 22. A timeout timer, such as timer 32, may be set by the first processing unit 12, in a manner known in the art, to wait for a predetermined duration to receive a <ConnectOK> signal. The processor 14 of the first processing unit 12 may cause the output device 20 to output a Ring signal to the user, such as an audible ringing sound, about every 3 seconds. For example, the processor 14 may output a *.wav file, which may be labelled RING.WAV, which is processed by the output device 20 to output an audible ringing sound.

The mail server 28 then polls the second processing unit 22, for example, every 3-5 seconds, to deliver the E-mail. Generally, the second processing unit 22 checks the incoming lines, for example, at regular

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intervals to wait for and to detect incoming E-mail from the mail server 28 through the Internet 24.

Typically, for sending E-mail to users having associated processing units operatively connected to a host computer or server operating an Internet gateway, E-Mail for a specific user may be sent over the Internet 24 and directed to the permanent IP address or the SLIP/PPP account designation of the host computer, which then assigns a temporary IP address to the processing unit of the specified user for properly routing the E-mail. The E-mail signal may include a name or other designation such as a username which identifies the specific user regardless of the processing unit assigned to the user; that is, the host computer may track and store the specific device where a specific user is assigned or logged on, independent of the IP address system, and so the host computer may switch the E-mail signal to the device of the specific user. At that time, a temporary IP address may be generated or assigned to the specific user and device.

Upon detecting and/or receiving the incoming E-mail signal from the first processing unit 12, the second processing unit 22 may assign or may be assigned a temporary IP address. Therefore, the delivery of the E-mail through the Internet 24 provides the second processing unit 22 with

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a session number as well as IP addresses of both the first processing unit 12 and the second processing unit 22.

Point-to-point communication may then be established by the processing units 12, 22. For example, the second processing unit 22 may process the E-mail signal to extract the <ConnectRequest> message, including the IP address of the first processing unit 12 and the session number. The second processing unit 22 may then open a socket and generate a <ConnectOK> response signal, which includes the temporary IP address of the second processing unit 22 as well as the session number.

The second processing unit 22 sends the <ConnectOK> signal directly over the Internet 24 to the IP address of the first processing unit 12 without processing by the mail server 28, and a timeout timer of the second processing unit 22 may be set to wait and detect a <Call> signal expected from the first processing unit 12.

Realtime point-to-point communication of audio signals over the Internet 24, as well as video and voicemail, may thus be established and supported without requiring permanent IP addresses to be assigned to either of the users or processing units 12, 22. For the duration of the realtime point-to-point link, the relative permanence of the current IP addresses of the processing units 12, 22 is sufficient, whether the current IP addresses were permanent

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(i.e. predetermined or preassigned) or temporary (i.e. assigned upon initiation of the point-to-point communication).

In the exemplary embodiment, a first user
5 operating the first processing unit 12 is not required to be notified by the first processing unit 12 that an E-mail is being generated and sent to establish the point-to-point link with the second user at the second processing unit 22. Similarly, the second user is not required to be notified by
10 the second processing unit 22 that an E-mail has been received and/or a temporary IP address is associated with the second processing unit 22. The processing units 12, 22 may perform the disclosed point to-point Internet protocol automatically upon initiation of the point-to-point
15 communication command by the first user without displaying the E-mail interactions to either user. Accordingly, the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol may be transparent to the users. Alternatively, either of the first and second users may receive, for example, a brief
20 message of "CONNECTION IN PROGRESS" or the like on a display of the respective output device of the processing units 12, 22.

After the initiation of either the primary or the secondary point-to-point Internet protocols described above
25 in conjunction with FIGS. 1-2, the point-to-point

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communication link over the Internet 24 may be established as shown in FIGS. 3-4 in a manner known in the art. For example, referring to FIG. 3, upon receiving the <ConnectOK> signal from the second processing unit 22, the first

5 processing unit 12 extracts the IP address of the second processing unit 22 and the session number, and the session number sent from the second processing unit 22 is then checked with the session number originally sent from the first processing unit 12 in the <ConnectRequest> message as
10 E-mail. If the session numbers sent and received by the processing unit 12 match, then the first processing unit 12 sends a <Call> signal directly over the Internet 24 to the second processing unit 22; i.e. using the IP address of the second processing unit 22 provided to the first processing
15 unit 12 in the <ConnectOK> signal.

Upon receiving the <Call> signal, the second processing unit 22 may then begin a ring sequence, for example, by indicating or annunciating to the second user that an incoming call is being received. For example, the
20 word "CALL" may be displayed on the output device of the second processing unit 22. The second user may then activate the second processing unit 22 to receive the incoming call.

Referring to FIG. 4, after the second processing
25 unit 22 receives the incoming call, realtime audio and/or

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video conversations may be conducted in a manner known in the art between the first and second users through the Internet 24, for example, by compressed digital audio signals. Each of the processing units 12, 22 may also
5 display to each respective user the words "IN USE" to indicate that the point-to-point communication link is established and audio or video signals are being transmitted.

In addition, either user may terminate the point-
10 to-point communication link by, for example, activating a termination command, such as by activating an [END] button or icon on a respective processing unit, causing the respective processing unit to send an <End> signal which causes both processing units to terminate the respective
15 sockets, as well as to perform other cleanup commands and functions known in the art.

FIGS. 5-6 illustrate examples of display screens
36 which may be output by a respective output device of each processing unit 12, 22 of FIGS. 1-4 for providing the
20 disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol and system 10. Such display screens may be displayed on a display of a personal computer (PC) or a PDA in a manner known in the art.

As shown in FIG. 5, a first display screen 36
25 includes a status area 38 for indicating, for example, a

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called user by name and/or by IP address or telephone number; a current function such as C2; a current time; a current operating status such as "IN USE", and other control icons such as a down arrow icon 40 for scrolling down a list
5 of parties on a current conference line. The operating status may include such annunciators as "IN USE", "IDLE", "BUSY", "NO ANSWER", "OFFLINE", "CALL", "DIALING", "MESSAGES", and "SPEEDDIAL".

Other areas of the display screen 36 may include
10 activation areas or icons for actuating commands or entering data. For example, the display screen 36 may include a set of icons 42 arranged in columns and rows including digits 0-9 and commands such as END, SND, HLD, etc. For example, the END and SND commands may be initiated as described above,
15 and the HLD icon 44 may be actuated to place a current line on hold. Such icons may also be configured to substantially simulate a telephone handset or a cellular telephone interface to facilitate ease of use, as well as to simulate function keys of a keyboard. For example, icons labelled
20 L1-L4 may be mapped to function keys F1-F4 on standard PC keyboards, and icons C1-C3 may be mapped to perform as combinations of function keys, such as CTRL-F1, CTRL-F2, and CTRL-F3, respectively. In addition, the icons labelled L1-L4 and C1-C3 may include circular regions which may simulate
25 light emitting diodes (LEDs) which indicate that the

function or element represented by the respective icon is active or being performed.

Icons L1-L4 may represent each of 4 lines available to the caller, and icons C1-C3 may represent conference calls using at least one line to connect, for example, two or more parties in a conference call. The icons L1-L4 and C1-C3 may indicate the activity of each respective line or conference line. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 5, icons L1-L2 may have lightly shaded or colored circles, such as a green circle, indicating that each of lines 1 and 2 are in use, while icons L3-L4 may have darkly shaded or color circles, such as a red or black circle, indicating that each of lines 3 and 4 are not in use. Similarly, the lightly shaded circle of the icon labelled C2 indicates that the function corresponding to C2 is active, as additionally indicated in the status area 38, while darkly shaded circles of icons labelled C1 and C3 indicate that such corresponding functions are not active.

The icons 42 are used in conjunction with the status area 38. For example, using a mouse for input, a line that is in use as indicated by the lightly colored circle of the icon may be activated to indicate a party's name by clicking a right mouse button for 5 seconds until another mouse click is actuated or the [ESC] key or icon is

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actuated. Thus, the user may switch between multiple calls in progress on respective lines.

Using the icons as well as an input device such as a mouse, a user may enter the name or alias or IP address, if known, of a party to be called by either manually entering the name, by using the speeddial feature, or by double clicking on an entry in a directory stored in the memory, such as the memory 16 of the first processing unit 12, where the directory entries may be scrolled using the status area 38 and the down arrow icon 40.

Once a called party is listed in the status area 38 as being active on a line, the user may transfer the called party to another line or a conference line by clicking and dragging the status area 38, which is represented by a reduced icon 46. Dragging the reduced icon 46 to any one of line icons L1-L4 transfers the called party in use to the selected line, and dragging the reduced icon 46 to any one of conference line icons C1-C3 adds the called party to the selected conference call.

Other features may be supported, such as icons 48-52, where icon 48 corresponds to, for example, an ALT-X command to exit the communication facility of a processing unit, and icon 50 corresponds to, for example, an ALT-M command to minimize or maximize the display screen 36 by the output device of the processing unit. Icon 52 corresponds

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to an OPEN command, which may, for example, correspond to pressing the O key on a keyboard, to expand or contract the display screen 36 to represent the opening and closing of a cellular telephone. An "opened" configuration is shown in
5 FIG. 5, and a "closed" configuration is shown in FIG. 6. In the "opened" configuration, additional features such as output volume (VOL) controls, input microphone (MIC) controls, waveform (WAV) sound controls, etc.

The use of display screens such as those shown in
10 FIGS. 5-6 provided flexibility in implementing various features available to the user. It is to be understood that additional features such as those known in the art may be supported by the processing units 12, 22.

Alternatively, it is to be understood that one
15 skilled in the art may implement the processing units 12, 22 to have the features of the display screens in FIGS. 5-6 in hardware; i.e. a wired telephone or wireless cellular telephone may include various keys, LEDs, liquid crystal displays (LCDs), and touchscreen actuators corresponding to
20 the icons and features shown in FIGS. 5-6. In addition, a PC may have the keys of a keyboard and mouse mapped to the icons and features shown in FIGS. 5-6.

Referring to FIG. 7, the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol and system 10 is initiated at a first
25 processing unit 12 for point-to-point Internet

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communications by starting the point-to-point Internet protocols in step 54; initiating the primary point-to-point Internet protocol in step 56 by sending a query from the first processing unit 12 to the connection server 26;

5 determining if the connection server 26 is operative to perform the point-to-point Internet protocol in step 58 by receiving, at the first processing unit 12, an on-line status signal from the connection server 26, which may include the IP address of the callee or a "Callee Off-Line"

10 message; performing the primary point-to-point Internet protocol in step 60, which may include receiving, at the first processing unit 12, the IP address of the callee if the callee is active and on-line; and initiating and performing the secondary point-to-point Internet protocol in

15 step 62 if the called party is not active and/or on-line.

Referring to FIG. 8 in conjunction with FIGS. 1 and 3-4, the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol and system 10 operates using the connection server 26 to perform step 60 in FIG. 7 by starting the point-to-point Internet

20 protocol in step 64; timestamping and storing E-mail and IP addresses of logged-in users and processing units in the database 34 in step 66; receiving a query at the connection server 26 from a first processing unit 12 in step 68 to determine whether a second user or second processing unit 22

25 is logged-in to the Internet 24, with the second user being

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specified, for example, by an E-mail address; retrieving the IP address of the specified user from the database 34 in step 70 if the specified user is logged-in to the Internet; and sending the retrieved IP address to the first processing unit in step 72 to establish point-to-point Internet communications with the specified user.

Referring to FIG. 9 in conjunction with FIGS. 2-4, the disclosed secondary point-to-point Internet protocol and system 10 operates at the first processing unit 12 to perform step 62 of FIG. 7. The disclosed secondary point-to-point Internet protocol operates as shown in FIG. 9 by starting the secondary point-to-point Internet protocol in step 74; generating an E-mail signal, including a session number and a first IP address corresponding to a first processing unit in step 76 using the first processing unit 12; transmitting the E-mail signal as a <ConnectRequest> signal to the Internet 24 in step 78; delivering the E-mail signal through the Internet 24 using a mail server 28 to a second processing unit 22 in step 80; extracting the session number and the first IP address from the E-mail signal in step 82; transmitting or sending the session number and a second IP address corresponding to the second processing unit 22 to the first processing unit 12 through the Internet 24 in step 84; verifying the session number received from the second processing unit 22 in step 86; and establishing a

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point-to-point Internet communication link between the first processing unit 12 and second processing unit 22 using the first and second IP addresses in step 88.

While the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocols and system have been particularly shown and described with reference to the preferred embodiments, it is understood by those skilled in the art that various modifications in form and detail may be made therein without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

10 Accordingly, modifications such as those suggested above, but not limited thereto, are to be considered within the scope of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for establishing point-to-point
Internet communication comprising the steps of:

- (a) storing in a database a respective
5 Internet Protocol (IP) address of a set of processing units
that have an on-line status with respect to the Internet;
(b) transmitting a query from a first
processing unit to a connection server to determine the on-
line status of a second processing unit; and
10 (c) retrieving the IP address of the second
unit from the database using the connection server, in
response to the determination of a positive on-line status
of the second processing unit, for establishing a point-to-
point communication link between the first and second
15 processing units through the Internet.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the step (b) of
transmitting the query includes the step of:

- (b1) transmitting the query to the connection
20 server operatively connected to the database and the
Internet; and

wherein the step (c) of retrieving the IP
address includes the steps of:

- (c1) searching the database using the
25 connection server;

(c2) determining the on-line status of the second processing unit;

(c3) retrieving the IP address of the second processing unit in response to the positive on-line status
5 of the second processing unit; and

(c4) transmitting the IP address of the second processing unit to the first processing unit for establishing the point-to-point communication link between the first and second processing units through the Internet.
10

3. The method of claim 2 further comprising, after step (c2), the steps of:

(c5) generating an off-line message in response to a negative on-line status of the second
15 processing unit; and

(c4) transmitting the off-line message to the first processing unit.

4. The method of claim 1 further comprising the
20 step of:

(d) performing a secondary communication protocol in response to a non-responsive condition of the connection server.

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5. The method of claim 4 wherein the step (d) of performing the secondary communication protocol includes the steps of:

(d1) transmitting an E-mail signal, including
5 a first IP address, from the first processing unit;

(d2) processing the E-mail signal through the Internet to deliver the E-mail signal to the second processing unit; and

(d3) transmitting a second IP address to the
10 first processing unit for establishing a point-to-point communication link between the first and second processing units through the Internet.

6. An apparatus comprising:

15 a first processing unit including:

a program stored in a memory for performing a point-to-point Internet protocol; and

a processor for executing the point-to-point Internet protocol program to generate a query to
20 receive an Internet Protocol (IP) address of a second processing unit, for transmitting the query through the Internet to a connection server for determining an on-line status of a second processing unit to the connection server, and for establishing a point-to-point communication link to
25 the second processing unit using the IP address.

7. A system for point-to-point communications over the Internet comprising:

a database for storing a set of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses of at least one processing unit that
 5 has on-line status with respect to the Internet;

a first processing unit including:

a first program for performing a first point-to-point Internet protocol; and

a first processor for executing the
 10 first program and for transmitting a query;

a connection server, responsive to the query, for determining the on-line status of a second processing unit by searching the database, and for transmitting an on-line message to the first processing unit for establishing a
 15 point-to-point communication link between the first and second processing units through the Internet.

8. The system of claim 7 wherein the connection server, responsive to a positive determination of the on-line status of the second processing unit, retrieves the
 20 respective IP address of the second processing unit from the database and transmits the on-line message, including the IP address, to the first processing unit; and

wherein the first processing unit establishes
 25 the point-to-point communication link between the first and

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second processing units through the Internet in response to receiving the IP address of the second processing unit from the connection server.

5 9. The system of claim 7 wherein the connection server, responsive to a negative determination of the on-line status of the second processing unit, generates an off-line message, and transmits the off-line message to the first processing unit.

10

10. The system of claim 7 wherein the connection server further includes a timer for timestamping IP addresses of the set of processing units having a positive on-line status with respect to the Internet.

15

11. The system of claim 7 further comprising:

15 a mail server for processing a E-mail signal through the Internet to deliver the E-mail to a specified second processing unit for establishing a point-to-point
20 communication link between the first and second processing units through the Internet; and

 wherein the first processor of the first processing unit executes a second program to generate and transmit the E-mail signal, including a first IP address

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associated with the first processing unit, to the mail server.

12. A method for establishing point-to-point
5 Internet communication comprising the steps of:

(a) transmitting an E-mail signal, including
a first Internet Protocol (IP) address, from a first
processing unit;

(b) processing the E-mail signal through the
10 Internet to deliver the E-mail signal to a second processing
unit; and

(c) transmitting a second IP address to the
first processing unit for establishing a point-to-point
communication link between the first and second processing
15 units through the Internet.

13. The method of claim 12 further comprising the
step of:

(a1) generating the E-mail signal from the
20 first IP address corresponding to the first processing unit
before the step (a) of transmitting the E-mail signal.

14. The method of claim 12 further comprising the step of:

(a1) generating the E-mail signal from a session number before the step (a) of transmitting the E-mail signal.

15. The method of claim 12 wherein the step (b) of processing the E-mail signal further comprises the step of:

(b1) processing the E-mail signal using a mail server operatively connected to the second processing unit.

16. The method of claim 12 further comprising the step of:

(b1) generating a connection signal including the second IP address at the second processing unit before the step (c) of transmitting the second IP address to the first processing unit; and

wherein the step (c) of transmitting the second IP address includes the step (c1) of transmitting the connection signal from the second processing unit to the first processing unit.

17. An apparatus comprising:

a first processing unit including:

a program stored in a memory for performing a point-to-point Internet protocol; and

5 a processor for executing the point-to-point Internet protocol program to generate an E-mail signal, including a first Internet Protocol (IP) address, and for transmitting the E-mail signal through the Internet to a second processing unit for establishing a point-to-

10 point communication link to the first processing unit.

18. The apparatus of claim 17 wherein the processor is adapted to generate the E-mail signal from the first IP address corresponding to the first processing unit.

15

19. A system for point-to-point communications over the Internet comprising:

a first processing unit including:

a first program for performing a point-

20 to-point Internet protocol; and

a first processor for executing the first program and for transmitting an E-mail signal, including a first Internet Protocol (IP) address; and

a mail server for processing the E-mail

25 signal through the Internet to deliver the E-mail to a

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second processing unit for establishing a point-to-point communication link between the first and second processing units through the Internet.

- 5 20. The system of claim 19 further comprising:
the second processing unit including:

a second program for performing the point-to-point Internet protocol; and

- 10 a second processor for executing the second program and for receiving the E-mail signal from the mail server and for generating a connection signal, including a second IP address, for establishing the point-to-point communication link to the first processing unit.

ABSTRACT

A point-to-point Internet protocol exchanges Internet Protocol (IP) addresses between processing units to establish a point-to-point communication link between the processing units through the Internet. A first point-to-point Internet protocol includes the steps of (a) storing in a database a respective IP address of a set of processing units that have an on-line status with respect to the Internet; (b) transmitting a query from a first processing unit to a connection server to determine the on-line status of a second processing unit; and (c) retrieving the IP address of the second unit from the database using the connection server, in response to the determination of a positive on-line status of the second processing unit, for establishing a point-to-point communication link between the first and second processing units through the Internet. A second point-to-point Internet protocol includes the steps of (a) transmitting an E-mail signal, including a first IP address, from a first processing unit; (b) processing the E-mail signal through the Internet to deliver the E-mail signal to a second processing unit; and (c) transmitting a second IP address to the first processing unit for establishing a point-to-point communication link between the first and second processing units through the Internet.

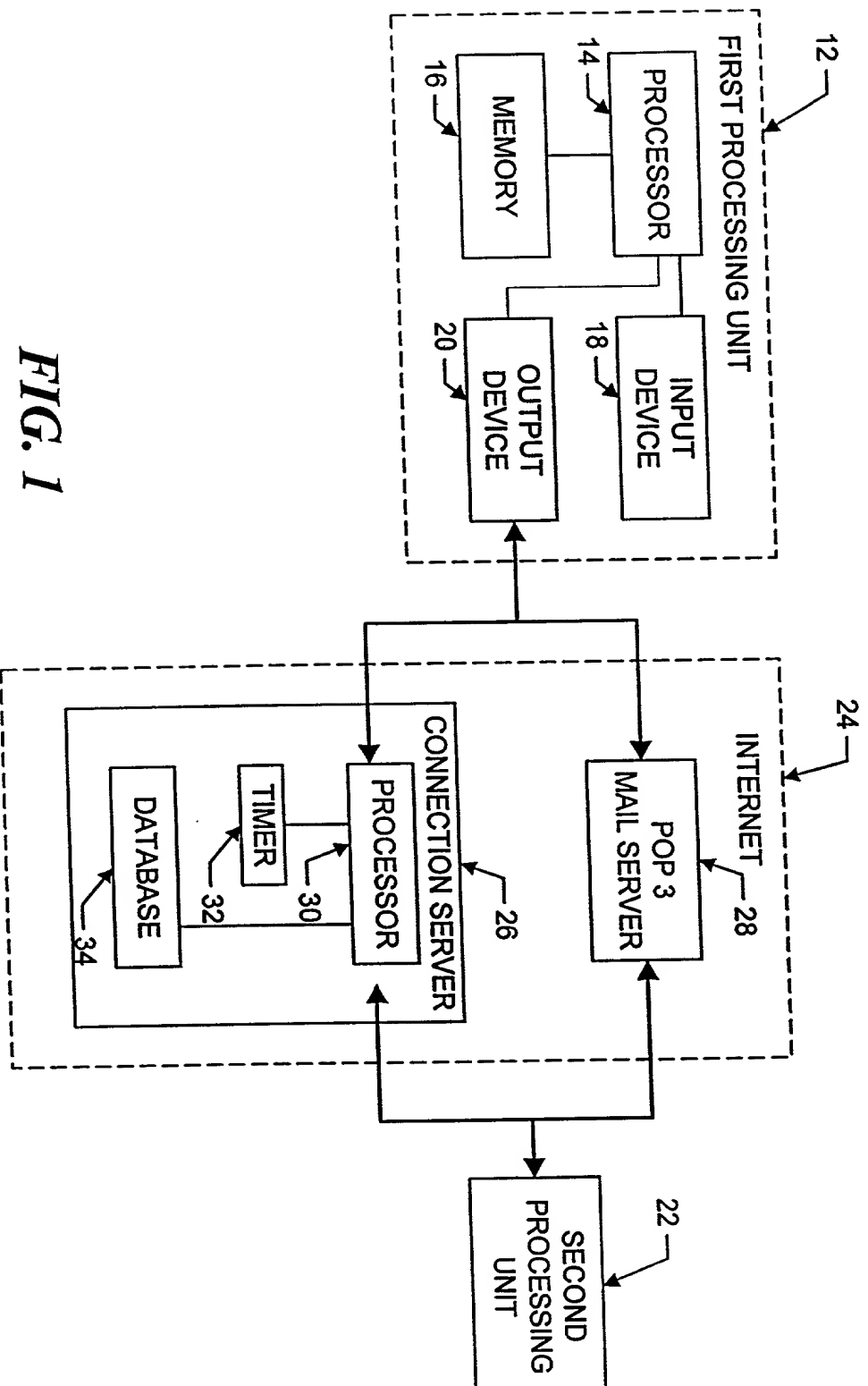


FIG. 1

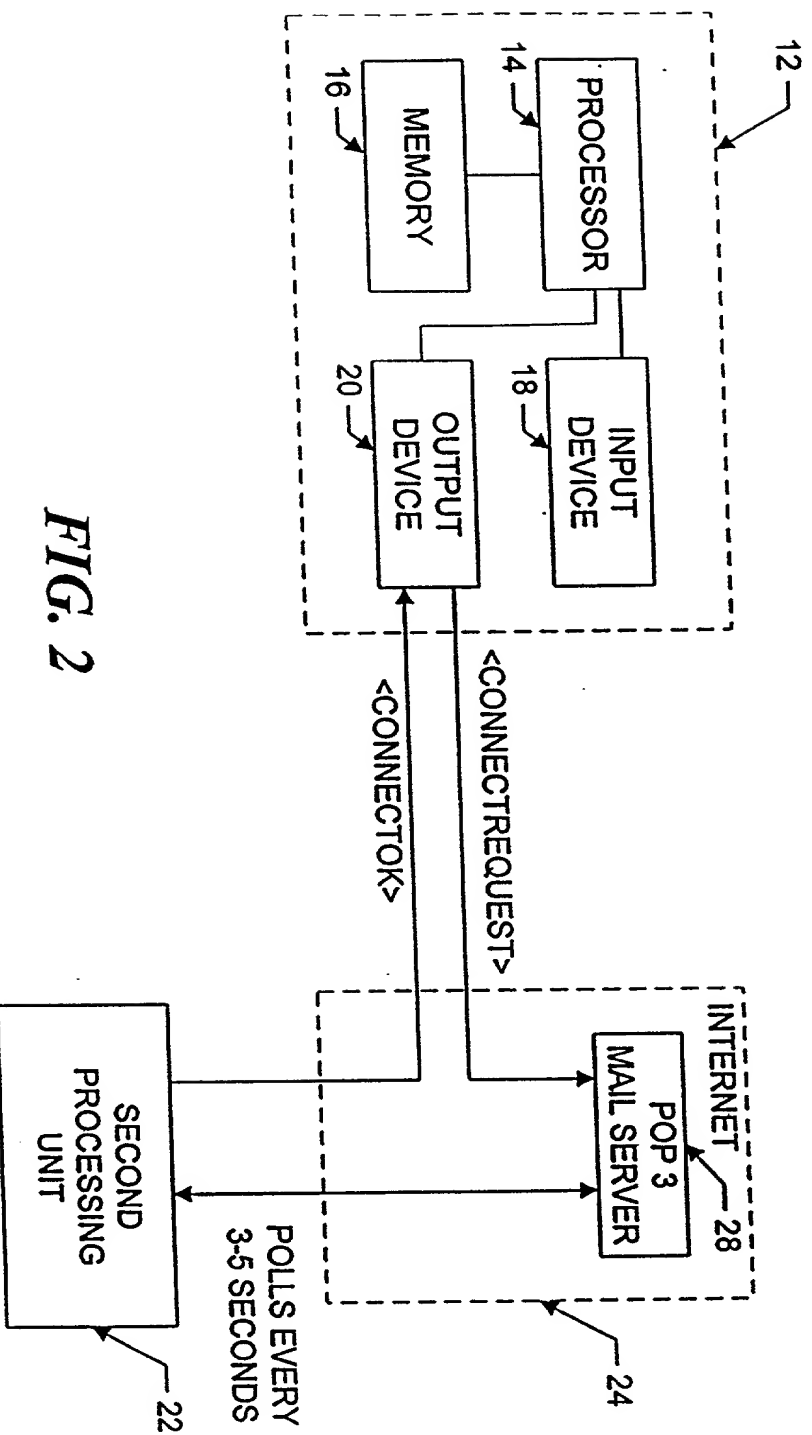


FIG. 2

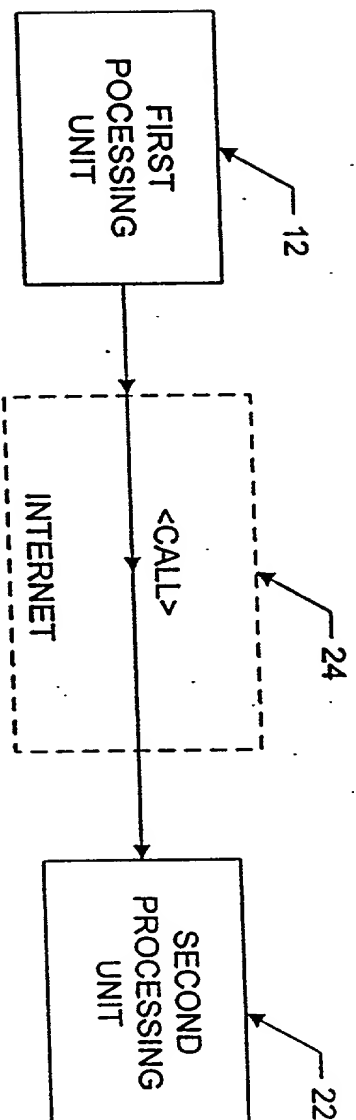


FIG. 3

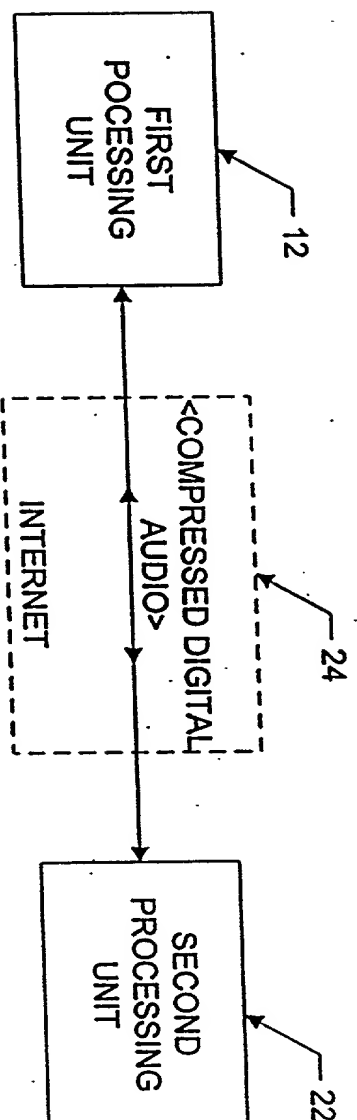


FIG. 4

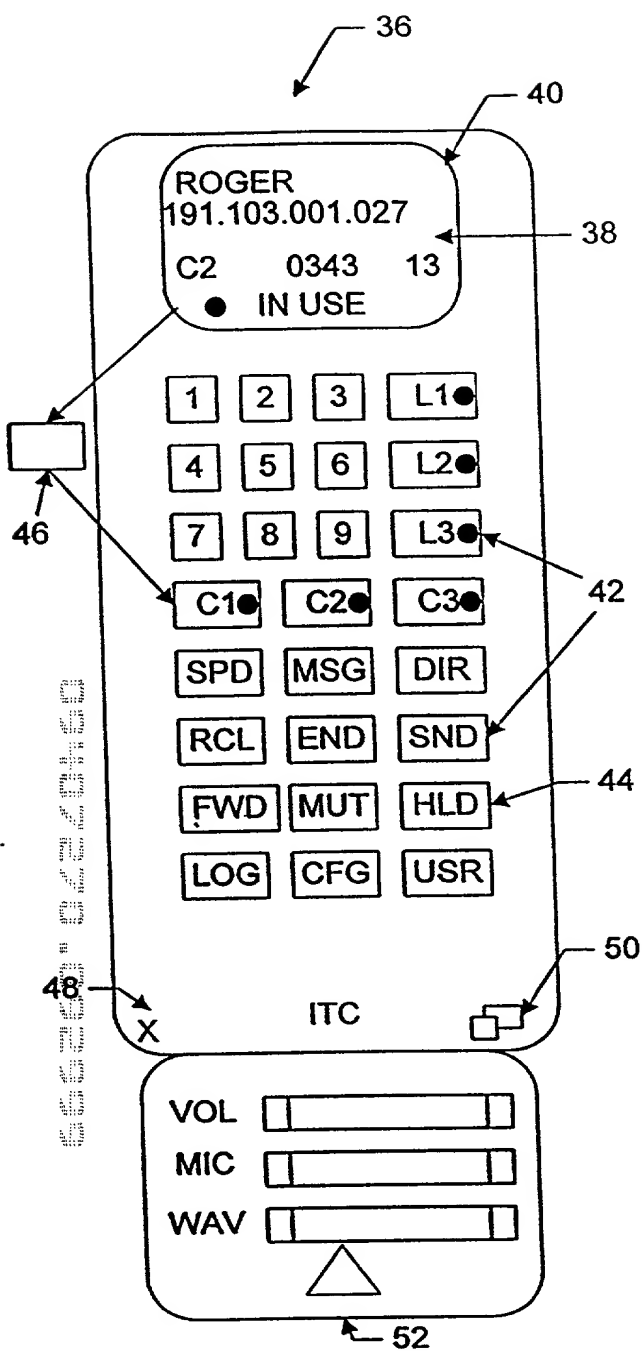


FIG. 5

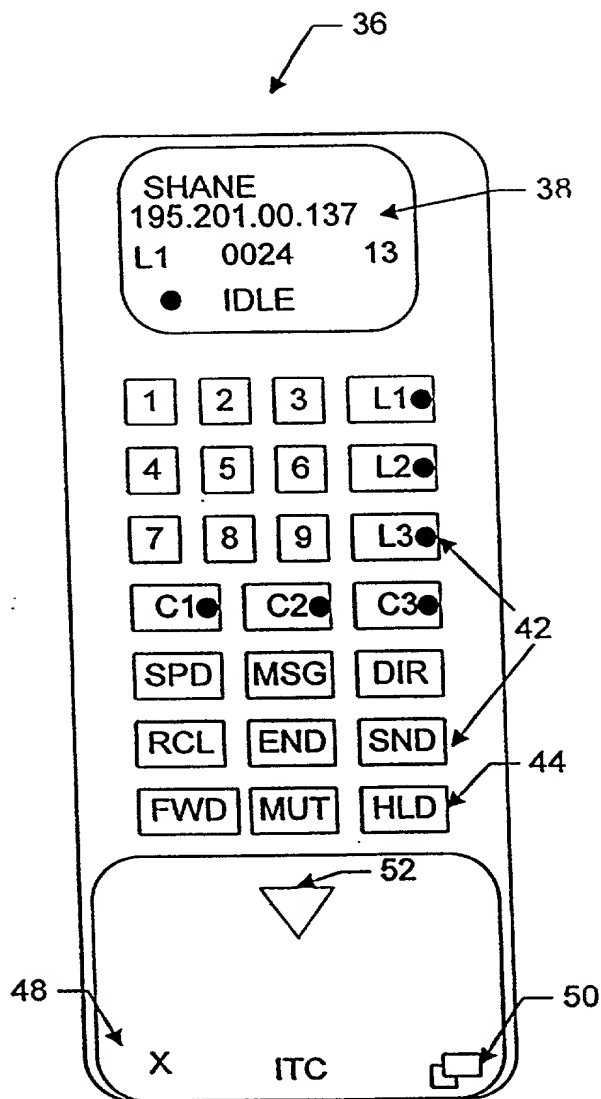


FIG. 6

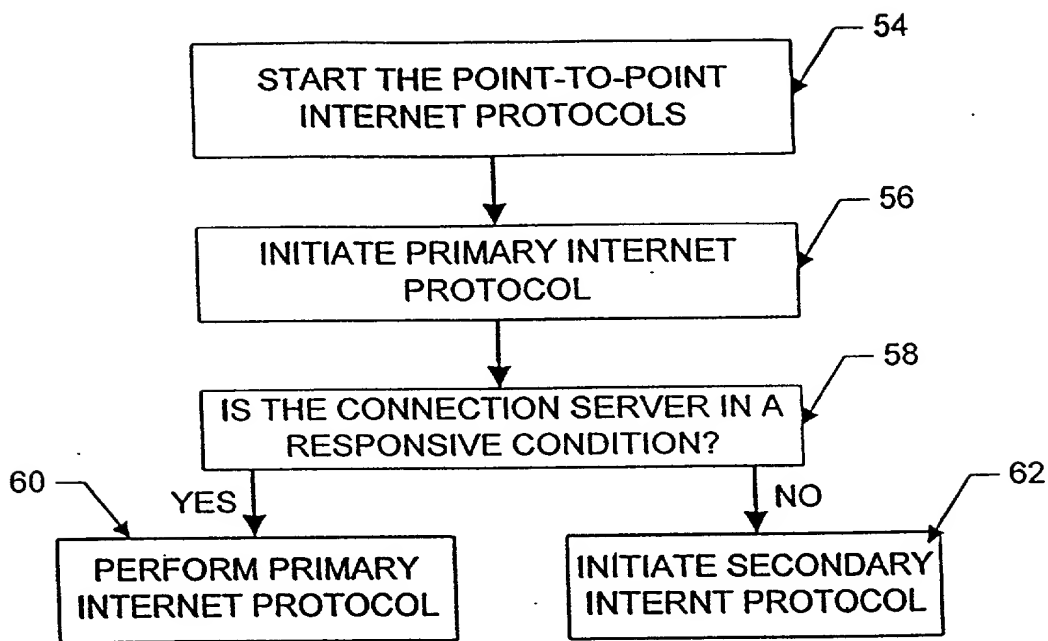


FIG. 7

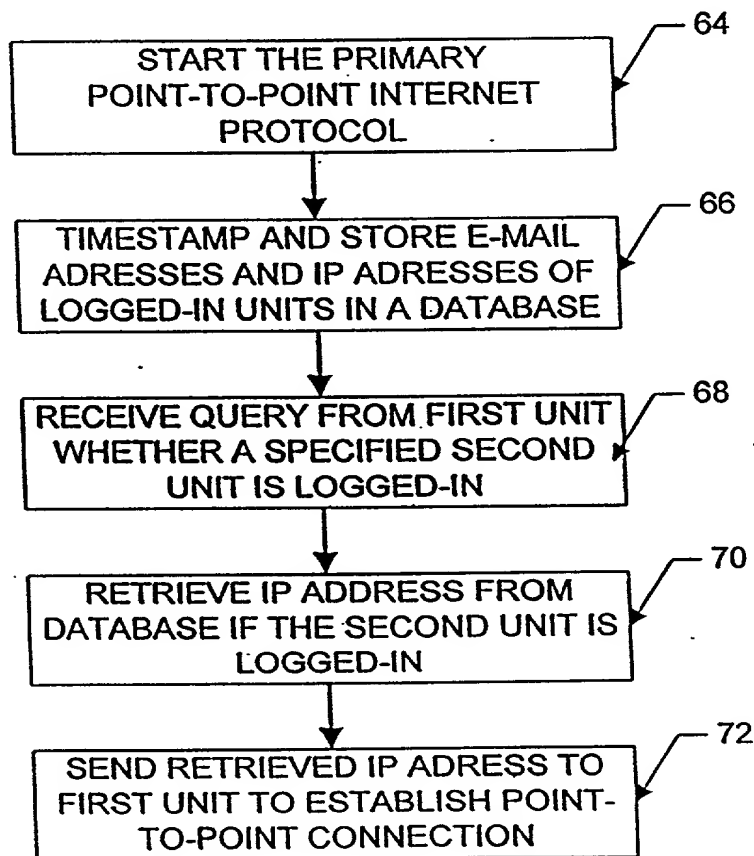


FIG. 8

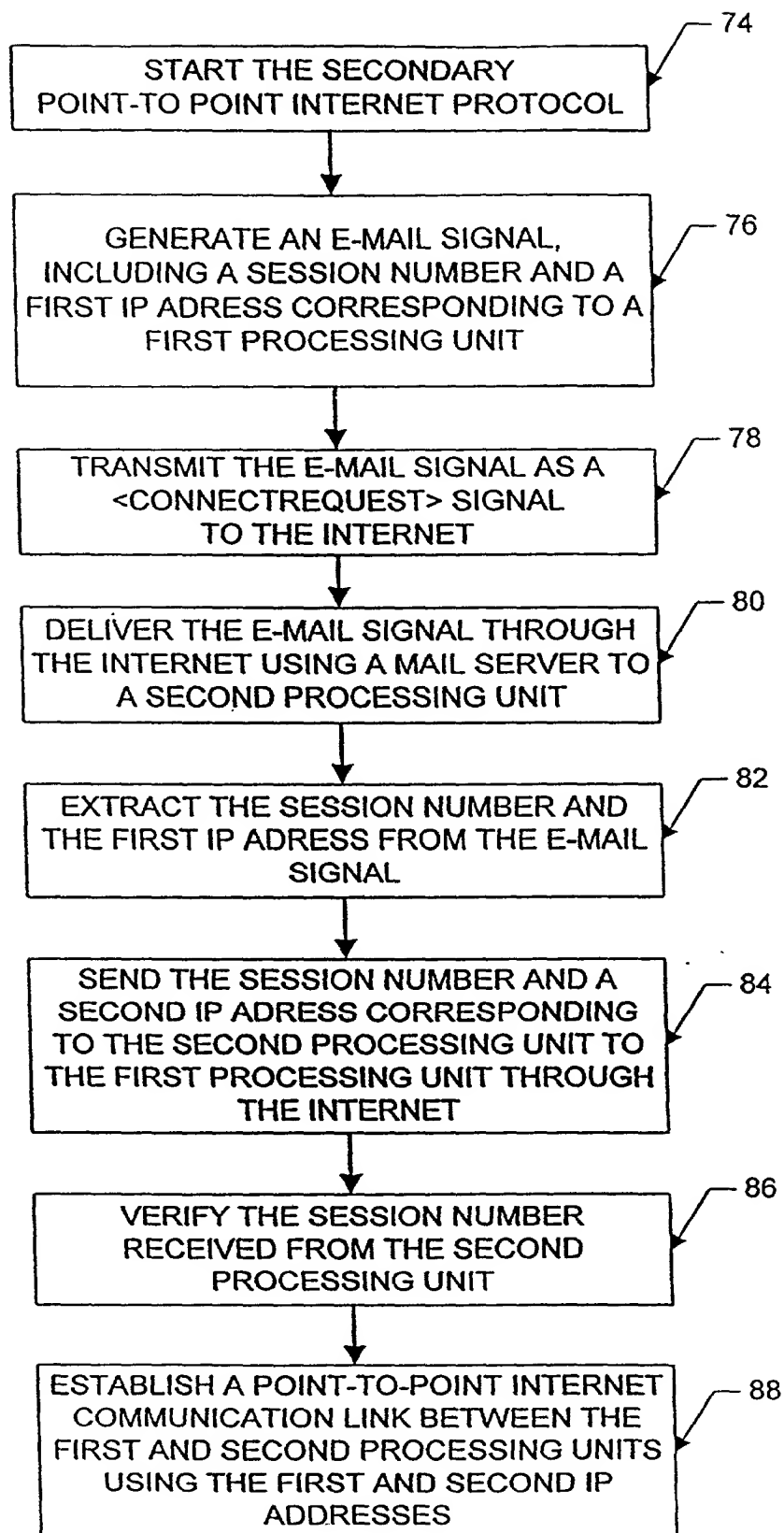


FIG. 9

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are stated below next to my name:

I believe I am an original, first and joint inventor the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **POINT-TO-POINT INTERNET PROTOCOL**, the specification of which was filed on September 25, 1995 under Attorney's Docket Number N0003/7000, now U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/533,115.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified patent application, including the claims as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.56.

I hereby claim the benefit of foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application the priority of which is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s):

Priority Claimed

_____	_____	_____	_____ Yes _____ No
(Number)	(Country)	(Filing Date)	

I hereby claim the benefit of United States priority under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in a listed prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information material to the patentability of this application as defined in 37 C.F.R. 1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

_____	_____	_____
(Application Serial #)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
_____	_____	_____
(Application Serial #)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
_____	_____	_____
(Application Serial #)	(Filing Date)	(Status)

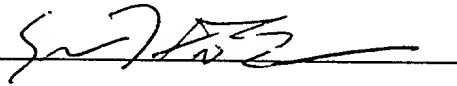
I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorneys and/or agents to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Bruce D. Jobse	Reg. No. 33,518	Paul E. Kudirka	Reg. No. 26,931
Arthur Z. Bookstein	Reg. No. 22,958	John F. Perullo	Reg. No. 36,265
Philip L. Conrad	Reg. No. 34,567	Steven G. Saunders	Reg. No. 36,265
Paul J. Cook	Reg. No. 20,280		

Send correspondence to Bruce D. Jobse, BOOKSTEIN & KUDIRKA, P.C., One Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02108.

FULL NAME OF INVENTOR: Glenn W. Hutton

INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE:  DATE: 4-2-97

RESIDENCE: 9725 Hammocks Boulevard, #206, Miami, FL 33196
CITIZENSHIP: Canada
POST OFFICE ADDRESS: 9725 Hammocks Boulevard, #206, Miami, FL 33196

FULL NAME OF INVENTOR: Shane D. Mattaway

INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

RESIDENCE: 826 Periwinkle, Boca Raton, FL 33486
CITIZENSHIP: U.S.A.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS: 826 Periwinkle, Boca Raton, FL 33486

FULL NAME OF INVENTOR: Craig B. Strickland

INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

RESIDENCE: 5713 NW 65th Terrace, Tamarac, FL 33321
CITIZENSHIP: Canada
POST OFFICE ADDRESS: 5713 NW 65th Terrace, Tamarac, FL 33321

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DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are stated below next to my name:

I believe I am an original, first and joint inventor the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **POINT-TO-POINT INTERNET PROTOCOL**, the specification of which was filed on September 25, 1995 under Attorney's Docket Number N0003/7000, now U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/533,115.

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Prior Foreign Application(s):	Priority Claimed	
_____	_____	_____ Yes _____ No
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_____	_____	_____
(Application Serial #)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
_____	_____	_____
(Application Serial #)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
_____	_____	_____
(Application Serial #)	(Filing Date)	(Status)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorneys and/or agents to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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Philip L. Conrad	Reg. No. 34,567	Steven G. Saunders	Reg. No. 36,265
Paul J. Cook	Reg. No. 20,280		

Send correspondence to Bruce D. Jobse, BOOKSTEIN & KUDIRKA, P.C., One Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02108.

FULL NAME OF INVENTOR: Glenn W. Hutton

INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

RESIDENCE: 9725 Hammocks Boulevard, #206, Miami, FL 33196
CITIZENSHIP: Canada
POST OFFICE ADDRESS: 9725 Hammocks Boulevard, #206, Miami, FL 33196

FULL NAME OF INVENTOR: Shane D. Mattaway

INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE:  DATE: 1/3/97

RESIDENCE: 826 Periwinkle, Boca Raton, FL 33486
CITIZENSHIP: U.S.A.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS: 826 Periwinkle, Boca Raton, FL 33486

FULL NAME OF INVENTOR: Craig B. Strickland

INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE:  DATE: 1/3/97

RESIDENCE: 5713 NW 65th Terrace, Tamarac, FL 33321
CITIZENSHIP: Canada
POST OFFICE ADDRESS: 5713 NW 65th Terrace, Tamarac, FL 33321

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